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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY, ...DECEMBER 1, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

News from Brussels, where the International Monetary Conference is sitting, indicates that England, Germany and Austria are united in favor of monometallism and in opposition to the American attitude which favors bi-metallism. The French side with our representatives. It looks as if the Conference will be a failure.

The division of Texas into five States—thus adding eight Democrats to the United States Senate—is again a question of pressing importance, now that the return to power of the Democratic party makes their admission into the Union possible. The only difficulty is with Texas, which appears to have an ambition to rival and surpass New York. It is to be hoped that the difficulty may be overcome, and that, too, without trenching upon the sentiment referred to. "It will be," says the New York *World*, "the proudest day in the history of the State when it makes to the Union the magnificent present of four new commonwealths, represented in the Senate by eight new Senators, while remaining itself a great State of incalculable possibilities in the matter of population, wealth and influence."

"The American people," said Mr. Cleveland in one of his recent speeches quoted by us last week—the one at the Manhattan Club—"the American people have become politically more thoughtful and more watchful than they were ten years ago. They are considering now vastly more than they were then political principles and party policies, in distinction from party manipulation and the distribution of rewards for partisan services and activities. * * * In the present mood of the people neither the Democratic party nor any other party can gain and keep the support of the majority of our voters by merely promising or distributing personal spoils and favors from partisan supremacy. They are thinking of principles and policies, and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the utmost good faith in the redemption of the pledges to serve them in their collective capacity by the inauguration of wise policies and giving to them honest government."

On Thanksgiving Day, as the cooks at the splendid Hotel Zindendorf, at Winston, were preparing the thanksgiving dinner, that famous hostelry caught fire and in less than two hours was in ashes. "The fire originated," say the telegrams, "in the rear of the building by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the steam laundry. A heavy breeze was stirring and the building being a wooden structure the flames spread rapidly. The two fire companies were on hand, but for lack of water were powerless. From sparks the woods and old fields for several hundred yards around ignited. It required hard work to save other buildings. Loss $120,000, insurance $100,000. Some of the furniture was saved but broken up. The trunks of several drummers and boarders were lost. The building was owned by the West End Hotel & Land Company, of which W. A. Whitaker is president. Business men here say to-night that to-day's is the heaviest blow Winston has ever received. At a meeting of the directors, held at 4 o'clock this afternoon, it was resolved to be the sense of the board to re-build the hotel as soon as practicable."

Unable longer to endure the calls and importunities of office seekers, Mr. Cleveland last week fled from New York, and, with Mr. Joseph Jefferson's son and Editor Clarke Davis, of Philadelphia, proceeded to Broadwater Island in the Chesapeake Bay, where he expects to spend a week or two recuperating after the strain of the campaign and enjoying the duck hunting, which is particularly fine there. The Island is a light-house station and contains a population of but twenty-one families. At the late election thirty-one votes were cast—all for Cleveland. Besides the government light-house, the island is the home of a shooting club composed of Philadelphians.

Before leaving New York, Mr. Cleveland gave out the following card to the press:

"I have been amazed and exceedingly gratified by the thousands of letters of congratulation which I have received since election from the American people of every station of life and from every quarter of the land. It has been, however, utterly impossible for me to read even the letters of that description which I have received, with the other interruptions which have thus far seemed unavoidable. I fully appreciate, however, the good will and friendliness which these letters indicate, and shall not omit, as time allows, to read every one of them. These good friends, of course, will not expect any replies to their communications, for that would be utterly out of the question, and the most that I can do is to say through the press that I am not unmindful of their kindness.

"Many of the callers whom I have been obliged to receive would not, I think, have encroached upon my time if they had given the matter a moment's reflection. Those who have called upon me to talk about offices, it seems to me, have been a little inconsiderate, and certainly unnecessarily premature. I desire to give as much publicity as possible to the statement that I do not propose to consider applications for office prior to my inauguration, and I shall avoid all interviews on that subject. Those who under any pretense gain an opportunity to present their applications orally, and those who burden me at this time with written applications cannot possibly do anything which would so interfere with their chances of success. Written applications will be so little regarded that I doubt if they ever see the files in Washington, for there is no reason or decency in my being overwhelmed with such matters at this time."

Broadwater Island, known in the coast survey as Hog Island, lies twenty miles north of Cape Charles, between Great Machipingo Inlet on the south, and Little Machipingo on the north.

It is maintained as a private hunting and fishing preserve by a club of fifty leading Philadelphians. It is ten miles from the coast and is reached after an overland journey of eight miles by a steam-yacht owned by the Broadwater Club. The President-elect, while there, will be about as completely cut off from the outside world as if he were in Africa. No boats can land without permission of the club.

The island is eight miles long, with a magnificent beach on which the Government has established a lighthouse and life-saving station. In the recesses of a pine forest which covers part of the island are the club-house and several cottages. The club-house is a very comfortable building, but the island itself is bleak and barren. There is any quantity of game on it. It is a perfect hunter's paradise and Mr. Cleveland, during his two weeks' stay, will probably burn great quantities of powder.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Two members of the Georgia Legislature have died since the session began. ——The passengers on the steamer *Weimer* will be detained full twenty days. ——The Federal Court has ordered a sale of the South Carolina railroad for April 11th next. ——A renewed foreign demand for our gold is looked for. ——At Stockton, Cal., Stamboul, trotted a mile in 2.07½. ——A property assessment jury in Chicago tried to raise money out of both sides of the case. ——The official vote of Connecticut shows Cleveland's plurality to be 5,570. The entire State ticket is elected by good majorities. ——Errors in marking the ballots on the part of about 10,000 Republican votes in Massachusetts caused the re-election of Governor Russel. ——The first snow of the season fell at Richmond and Norfolk last week. ——Negroes are leaving East Tennessee by the hundreds for Northern and Western States. ——The German Army bill was introduced in the Reichstag, and Chancellor von Caprivi made a speech on the relations between Germany and France. ——The Barnwell Oil and Fertilizer factory at Columbia, S. C., was burned by an incendiary, loss $20,000. ——The Fulton county, Ga., Alliance has decided to be strictly non-partisan and to prohibit political discussions. ——The black diphtheria is killing off men rapidly in the Wodowski lumber camps of Ontario. ——Many of the Sea Islands off the Georgia coast are passing into the hands of Northerners. Andrew Carnegie owns half of Cumberland island. ——The Alabama Legislature proposes to tax base ball players $50 a year where admission is charged to see the games. ——A Georgia Third partyite lost an election bet which required him to walk thirty-five miles. ——Henry M Neill's last cotton circular puts the crop at 6,500,000 bales. ——England makes complaint against China for violation of treaty agreements. ——China says the passage of the Chinese Exclusion bill by our Congress nullifies our treaty of 1880. ——There will be a meeting in Atlanta December 3rd of Southern railroad men in regard to establishing a direct line of European steamers from some Southern port. ——Estimates of the wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas are now placed at 130,000,000 bushels instead of 105,000,000. ——President elect Cleveland is at Hog Island on the Virginia coast. ——William Hastings, an old soldier at the Confederate Home, died last week. ——Providence, R. I., elects a Democratic Mayor. ——The Union Democratic club of Richmond, Va., cut a 268-pound Cleveland pudding last week. Mrs. Cleveland was sent a 12-pound slice. ——Ex-Governor Lee, of Virginia, will probably be a candidate for the United States Senate. ——In the last nine weeks this year's cotton crop has increased in value $8,750,000. ——The Chapel Hill boys defeated the Auburn, Ala., college foot ball team at Atlanta. ——Chritchlow, the first of the Homestead strikers tried for murder, was acquitted. ——The Prime Minister of Canada has resigned. ——The Democrats in the vicinity of Bloomington, Ill., are making arrangements for escorting Adlai E. Stevenson to Washington on the occasion of his inauguration. A special train of parlor cars has been secured for six days and will thus give the party three days in Washington. ——The wife of Senator Colquitt is critically ill. Senator Colquitt is improving. Both have been stricken with paralysis. ——The large paper mills of Garrett & Sons near Westchester, Pa., were burned Wednesday. ——Eight-ninths of the spindles of the Spinners federation in England are idle or running on half time, effecting 64,000 employes. ——The people of Knoxville are terrorized by the boldness of footpads. ——The Georgia Legislature will appropriate $40,000 a year for its militia. ——The steamer *Trave* came very near being wrecked in the English Channel Wednesday night. ——New Orleans is going wild over cotton. ——It is rumored Bradstreet will give out an estimate of 5,975,000 bales as the present cotton crop. ——Bills were introduced in the South Carolina Legislature to build a Confederate Soldiers Home and for the reduction of all salaries. ——A bill has been introduced in the Alabama Legislature protecting primary elections, to prohibit railroads granting free passes to State officers, and another prohibiting policy holders in case of loss by fire recovering more than the value of the property as shown by the tax assessor's books. ——The Sugar planters of Louisiana sent a letter of congratulation to President-elect Cleveland. ——The steamer *Weimer* has been released from quarantine. ——The passengers of a sleeping car on the Northern Pacific railroad were robbed by masked men Wednesday night. ——A man in Huntington, Pa., nearly lost his life in trying to carry out an election bet which was to wade the Juniata river ——The decorating of a Baptist church in New York for Thanksgiving services was made to depend upon the turn of the President's election. ——The father of Governor McKinley died last week. ——Yale defeated Princeton in the famous foot ball game. ——Wake Forest defeats the Tennessee University foot ball teams. ——The British Parliament meets January 26th. ——A "Voodoo" doctor in Charleston, S. C., is arrested for mal-practice. ——Dr. Scott, President Harrison's father-in-law, is quite ill. ——The International Monetary conference is proceeding with closed doors. ——Sidney Wortham, railroad agent at Jelligo, Tenn., was assassinated Thursday night. ——Cotton is now worth twenty dollars a bale more than last spring. ——Men intended to lynch three negroes at Jasper, Tenn., but were persuaded by the sheriff to give up their intention and the lives of the negroes were saved. ——A Knoxville, Tenn., man died after drinking six beer glasses of whiskey on a wager. ——A startling story of starvation among miners in Washington was brought to Seattle. ——The executive committee of the State Alliance has just completed its investigation of the books of the business agency. Hereafter the books will be open to any stockholder. The Alliance organ pledges itself not to deal in politics any more. ——The reports of Mr. Blaine's serious condition are denied; so also are the reports that his mind is effected. His condition is said to be not at all serious. ——Dun & Co.'s weekly report shows a healthy condition of all kinds of business. ——The report of the Comptroller of Currency shows that 166 banks were organized during the year, 35 per cent. of them being at the South. ——Samuel Roberson froze to death near Harrisonburg, Va., Wednesday night. ——Mrs. Jefferson Davis and daughter, Miss Winnie, are expected soon to visit Chattanooga.

Thanksgiving in the Olden Times.

As a national institution Thanksgiving Day is about coeval with the United States. In 1777 the Continental Congress recommended the States to direct a general observance of a day of "solemn thanksgiving and praise," and annually thereafter the same recommendation was made throughout the Revolutionary struggle. Some of these proclamations are beautifully written, and, looking back on the entire series, it appears as a remarkable historical fact that each year something occurred of such special benefit to the American cause as to powerfully emphasize the call to prayer. To and fro swayed the tide of battle, but annually, as the fall came on, the old Continentals had visibly advanced on the road to independence.

The first Congressional recommendation bears date Nov. 1, 1777, and was prepared by Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, and Mr. Roberdeau, a Pennsylvania delegate. Burgoyne had just surrendered, and the resolution ran that forasmuch as it had pleased God "to smile upon us in the prosecution of a just and necessary war" and "to crown our arms with most signal success: it is therefore recommended to the legislative or executive powers of these United States to set apart Thursday, the 18th day of December next, for solemn thanksgiving and praise, that with one heart and one voice the good people may express the grateful feelings of their hearts."

Dec. 18, 1777, is therefore the first Thanksgiving Day appointed by national authority in the United States.

In 1778 the King of France espoused the American cause, and accordingly, in appointing Wednesday, Dec. 30, of that year, "as a day of public thanksgiving and praise," Congress specially referred to the goodness of the Almighty in "disposing the heart of a powerful monarch to enter into alliance with us."

In 1779 the King of Spain had joined the King of France in the war against Great Britian, the Indian auxiliaries of the English had been driven back into the forests, Paul Jones was afloat in the Bon Homme Richard and "Mad Anthony" Wayne had taken Stony Point at the point of the bayonet, all of which mercies were feelingly referred to by Congress in recommending Thursday, Dec. 9, 1779, as "a day of public and solemn thanksgiving."

In 1780 Arnold's treachery had been discovered and foiled, and in recommending Thursday, Dec. 7, 1780, "as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer" to Almighty God, Congress invites particular attention to "the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence in rescuing the person of our Commander-in-Chief and the army from imminent dangers at the moment when treason was ripened for execution."

In 1781 there was a most bountiful harvest, the Southern States had been wrenched from the enemy's grasp, and finally, on Oct. 19, Cornwallis had capitulated at Yorktown. On receipt of the news on the 24th, it was "resolved that Congress will, at 2 o'clock this day, go in procession to the Dutch Lutheran Church and return thanks to Almighty God for crowning the allied arms of the United States and France with success by the surrender of the whole British Army under the command of the Earl Cornwallis." Two days after Congress issued a proclamation which, after saying, "It hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of Mercies, remarkably to assist and support the United States of America in their important struggle for liberty against the long-continued efforts of a powerful nation," and instancing many interpositions, proceeded thus:

"It is therefore recommended to the several States to set apart Thursday, the 13th day of December next, to be religiously observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day with grateful hearts to celebrate the praises of our gracious benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all grace that it may please him to pardon our offenses and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and integrity to our counselors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favor our united exertions for the speedy establisment of a safe, honorable and lasting peace; to bless all seminaries of learning, and cause the knowledge of God to cover the earth as the waters cover the seas."

In 1782 Holland joined France and Spain in acknowledging the independence of the United States, a circumstance on which Congress particularly dwells in recommending the observance of Thursday, Nov. 28, 1782, "as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God for all his mercies."

Finally the long struggle came to a glorious end and by treaty of Sept. 3, 1783, "the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c., &," acknowledged the United States of America to be "free, sovereign and independent," and "for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof."

On Oct. 18, 1783, Congress recommended that Thursday, Dec. 11, 1783, be kept "as a day of public thanksgiving," in a proclamation reading thus:

By the United States in Congress Assembled:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of all human events to dispose the hearts of the late belligerent powers to put a period to the effusion of human blood by proclaiming a cessation of all hostilities by sea and land, and these United States are not only happily rescued from the dangers and calamities to which they have been so long exposed, but their freedom, sovereignty and independence acknowledged: and

WHEREAS, In the progress of a contest on which the most essential rights of human nature depended, the interposition of Divine Providence in our favor hath been most abundantly and most graciously manifested, and the citizens of these United States have every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation. Impressed, therefore, with an exalted sense of the blessings by which we are surrounded and of our entire dependence on that Almighty Being from whose goodness and bounty they are derived, the United States in Congress assembled do recommend to the several States to set apart the second Thursday in December next as a day of thanksgiving, that all the people may then assemble to celebrate with grateful hearts and united voice the praises of their supreme and all-powerful benefactor for his numberless favors and mercies; that he hath been pleased to conduct us in safety through all the perils and vicissitudes of the war; that he hath given us unanimity and resolution to adhere to our just rights; that he hath raised up a powerful ally to assist us in supporting them, and hath so far crowned our united efforts with success that in the course of the present year hostilities have ceased and we are left in the undisturbed possession of our liberty and independence and of the fruits of our land and in the free participation of the treasures of the sea; that he hath prospered the labor of our husbandmen with plentiful harvests, and, above all, that he hath been pleased to continue to us the light of the blessed Gospel and secured to us in the fullest extent the rights of conscience in faith and worship. And while our hearts overflow with gratitude and our lips set forth the praises of our great Creator, that we also offer up fervent supplications that it may please him to pardon all our offenses, to give wisdom and unanimity to our public councils, to cement all our citizens in the bonds of affection and to inspire them with an earnest regard for the national honor and interest, to enable them to improve the days of prosperity by every good work and to be lovers of peace and tranquility; that he may be pleased to bless us in our husbandry, our commerce and our navigation; to smile upon our seminaries and means of education, to cause pure religion and virtue to flourish, to give peace to all nations and to fill the earth with his glory.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled. Witness His Excellency Elias Boudinot, our President, this 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1783 and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

Few if any of the many Thanksgiving proclamations which have been issued since equal in impressive dignity this venerable precedent.

It will be noted that, with but one exception, in 1778, when Wednesday was chosen, Thursday was always selected by the Continental Congress as Thanksgiving, and further noted that Thanksgiving in those times was intended to be an affair of state and dignity, some of the proclamations quaintly recommending "that servile labor and such recreations as, though at other times innocent, may be unbecoming the purpose of this appointment, be omitted on so solemn an occasion."

The Harmlessness of Comets.

It is time for men to quit being afraid of comets.

From the earliest dawn of history these erratic celestial visitors have inspired terror. When the egotism of mankind prompted them to regard our earth as the central body of the universe and the sole concern of all the powers—celestial and infernal—comets were held to be portents of evil, forerunners of wars, pestilences and famines. We have since learned enough to banish such superstitions in great degree.

We have learned that war sare the products of men's evil passions; that pestilence is the punishment of ignorance and dirt, and that famines are largely consequent upon causes for which man is himself responsible.

We have learned also something about the constitution of the universe and the motions of heavenly bodies, and this knowledge, half comprebended, has given new ground for fears concerning comets.

Men who would scorn a superstitious credulity as to portents have been gravely apprehensive lest a collision occur between some comet and the earth. This terror also will be removed by fuller knowledge.

It is mathematically certain that the chance of any comet's course bringing it and our earth into the same place at the same time is not one in hundreds of millions. Every act of ordinary life carries with it a greater chance of fatality to the individual concerned.

It is not probable that any damage would be done even should an actual collision occur. On the contrary, all that we know about the nature of comets strongly favors the conviction held by most astronomers that the impact of a comet with earth would produce no more shock than is caused by the lighting of a fly on a locomotive.

Finally, science tells us that this earth of ours has been swinging in its appointed orbit for some hundreds of thousands of years. Comets have come and comets have gone, throughout all these thousands of centuries, and not one of them has ever harmed our orb. The ordinary doctrine of probabilities, therefore, renders apprehension on that score foolish to the point of imbecility.

It is time to stop being scared at harmless things.

WHAT IS IT!

Gideon's Band Shows its Teeth.

A Memphis telegram of the 23d, says: An organization styled "The Industrial Legion of the United States," has been formed here by prominent leaders of the people's party who are also prominent in the farmers' alliance, the object of which is to carry out the political measures embodied in the declaration and principles of the Omaha platform of the people's party, together with free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

The Industrial Legion is to consist of three classes: The first to consist of male members over twenty-one years of age, intended to group together as voters, and will be regarded as a senior class.

The second will be the Junior class, which will consist of male members under twenty-one and over fourteen years of age, who shall be educated and trained to become voters in the people's party, and the third class will be known as the Women's Aid Corps, which is intended as an auxiliary to the senior legion. The legion is modeled much after the grand army and partakes of the secret character of that organization, while the meetings may be either secret or open at the option of the members. The founders of the legion are prominent leaders of seven industrial organizations.

The organization of the Industrial Legion, of the United States, was perfected by the election of the following officers: Paul Vandervoort, Commander in Chief; Hon. Frank Burkett, Mississippi, Vice Commander in Chief; J. H. Turner, Adjutant General; George F. Washburn, Massachusetts, Quartermaster General; Congressman T. E. Watson, National Recruiting Officer; J. F. Willitts, Kansas, National Recruiting Officer, Western Division; W. S. Morgan, National Sentinel. Executive Council: Hon. E. H. Taubeneck, Illinois; Hon. Marion Cannon, Congressman elect, California; Hon. Marion Butler, North Carolina; Hon. J. Davis, Texas; L. E. Doan, New York; J. H. Willitts, Kansas.

Half a million dollars has been deposited in the hands of Bishop Potter for the building fund of the new Epsscopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, but the identity of the donor is absolutely unknown. Here is one man who does not expend money "just for the ad," at any rate.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Brussels Conference.

N. Y. World.]

The International Monetary Conference now in session at Brussels was called by the United States.

Its occasion is the disturbed and in many ways dangerous situation as to the coinage of gold and silver. Its purpose is, if possible, to restore silver to general use as money by securing an international agreement for the unrestricted coinage of both metals at a ratio approximately indentical with the actual value ratio of the two metals.

It is now the very general conviction of financiers in all countries that the coinage and free use of both metals at a just and firmly fixed ratio is desirable for the best prosperity of the people. Since the general demonetization of silver, however, the price of that metal has fluctuated very widely, partly from the relation of supply and demand, partly from demonetization itself, and partly from unwisely directed attempts to restore silver to use in this country. While such fluctuation continues no single nation or small group of nations can adopt free bimetallic coinage without inviting disaster. The less valuable money must in that case drive the other out of circulation. The nation trying the experiment must pay in the more valuable and more universally recognized money, while receiving the other in payment of debts due to its people.

At present no great commercial nation of Europe is on a bimetallic basis. Silver in all of them is used only as a subsidiary currency. In the United States it is employed as full legal-tender money, but only under restrictions as to the amount of the metal to be coined.

Silver money is not used in exchange between the commercial nations except as so much metal bought and sold at the market rate, plus something added on speculative account by dealers intending to send the coins to their home country where they have a fiat value.

It is the conviction of experts that if silver can be restored to its place as good money of the world at all, it can be only by international agreement establishing a uniform ratio of value between gold and silver coinage.

It is scarcely anywhere doubted that the accomplishment of this purpose is desirable. But selfishness interposes many obstacles. Nations like England, whose people are creditors more largely than debtors, see their account in maintaining the gold standard. Every nation which has a silver coinage foresees a considerable loss in recoining the metal, as would be necessary, and there are other speculative considerations which serve as obstacles.

Nevertheless the prospect of an ultimate agreement is regarded by many statesmen as hopeful. The broader view overmasters the narrow one in many minds hitherto obstinately hostile to a change. Even English statesmanship has greatly modified its hostility to bimetallism in face of the disturbed conditions of Indian finance. The conference at Brussels confronts the problem under much more favorable conditions than existed at the time of any former international conference on the subject. One great advantage that it enjoys is in the fact that dogmatism and the intolerance of doctrinaire thinking have talked themselves out, and the present mood of all concerned is to approach the question as a practical problem.

Supreme Court and Governors.

Raleigh Chronicle.

Conservative as have always been the decisions of our Supreme court, it is astonishing to consider the rapid changes which have taken place in its *personnel*. From January 1, 1879, when the bench passed into the control of the Democratic party to January 1, 1889, a period of ten years, the court consisted of three judges. During that time Judges Dillard and Ruffin resigned and Judge Ashe died—an average of a vacancy in little over every three years. Since January 1, 1889, less than four years, the bench consisting of five judges, there have been three vacancies by death, Chief Justices Smith and Merrimon and Judge Davis, an average of nearly a vacancy each year. No judge since Democratic rule has failed of a renomination and a re-election. The rapid changes have therefore been remarkable. There is no judge now in our highest court who has been there four years, Judges Sheperd, Avery and Clark having all gone there in 1890, and Judges MacRae and Burwell very recently.

During the ten years, from 1868 to January 1889, while the Republicans held the bench there were 5 vacancies, Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Boyden dying, and Judge Settle resigning, the latter twice, making an average of a vacancy every two years. In the twenty-four years since the bench became elective there have been fifteen vacancies—eleven by death and resignation and four by the expiration of the terms of the Republican judges, January 1878, averaging one vacancy every year and a half for the whole time.

Among our Governors since 1868 Gov. Holden was removed by impeachment, Gov. Vance by promotion to the Senate, and Governors Caldwell and Fowle by death. Governors Jarvis and Scales are the only Governors elected in the last quarter of a century who have served the full terms for which they have been elected.

Among the letters of George Washington which will be sold in Philadelphia on the 6th of December is one which considers the "dangers, real and imaginary, of the 'Society of Cincinnati.'"

This calls to mind that among the objections which were raised against the society at the time of its beginning the chief one was that such a society would be the founding of a hereditary aristocracy which would dominate the country which their ancestors had set free.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

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Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

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Manufacturer of Sausage.
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

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CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

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Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
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Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

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Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence soliciited.

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Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
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In rear Hotel LaFayette,
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Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

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Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

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Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

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All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

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Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
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Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
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Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
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Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

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Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

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Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

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The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

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Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

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Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

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Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

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(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

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Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

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General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 1, 1892.

FREE TRADE AND WAGES.

It seems incredible that a reasoning man, in these days when the light of abundant discussion has searched out the darknesses of the barbarism of Protection, should say such stupid things as Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, late Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is reported to have said in the following extract from a recent interview with him:

Undoubtedly protection received a setback at the recent election. The laboring classes apparently believed that they would be benefitted by free-trade, and they have voted to try it. When they have had a practical lesson in free trade I believe they will change their minds. Protection is founded on wages. An artisan in this country, we will say, receives $2 a day. A man engaged in the same line in England, France and Belgium gets 60 cents a day. Naturally if we have free-trade the employer on this side must reduce his rate of wages to the foreign standard or close up his shop. Transportation does not figure in the matter of all, as the freight rates are so low. Under free-trade a man running a mill in Manchester, England, is just as much a competitor of a man running a similar establishment in Manchester, N. H., as though he were located in the same town. They are both competing for the same market, and are practically on even terms, hence the New Hampshire employer cannot pay any higher wages than his competitor in England.

Even Republicans ought to have learned by this time that wage-earners in England, France and Belgium do not get the same wages. Wages are higher in England, which has free trade, than in France or Belgium which adhere to the barbaric policy of protection, along with Hungary, Spain, Turkey, Russia, Persia and China. England is to-day crying out against the influx of cheap labor from the protectionist countries of the continent, just as we are.

"Under free trade," says this solon, "a man running a mill in Manchester, England, is just as much a competitor of a man running a similar establishment in Manchester, New Hampshire, as though he were located in the same town." This proceeds on the assumption that there is but one market in the world, that of the United States, which our protectionists call the "home market." Where an industry in the United States has not reached the stage of overproduction—overproduction as related to the United States—the English mill would, under free trade, compete with the American mill; but the wage-earner is not directly affected, because no tariff duty laid upon the English wage-earner prevents his emigrating to the American mill to become a competitor of the American wage-earner. But, in the case of an industry which has reached the stage of overproduction, that is which produces more goods than the American market requires—as the cotton industry long since has done—protection, by enhancing the cost of machinery and all the other elements that enter into production, has shut off the American mill from the markets of the world as a competitor with the English mill. The result is that the American mill is confined to the "home market" for the sale of its productions, while it has the whole of Europe and the rest of the world to draw on for its labor supply.

In conformity with this theoretical statement are the facts of the case. In 1860, under a low tariff, the United States with thirty odd millions population, exported a trifle over ten millions of dollars worth of cotton goods. In 1880, after twenty years of Republican protection and with a population of fifty odd millions, they exported less than ten millions of dollars worth of cotton goods.

Again: the higher our protection laws the smaller has been the per centage of Englishmen who find it desirable to emigrate to this country, notwithstanding the cause of modern emigration (pressure of population) has become many times more intense, the facility of transit many times greater, and the cost of transit much less.

It is a burning shame, and a reproach to American manhood as well as American common sense, that the little overcrowded island of Great Britain should be able to stretch out her hand over three thousand miles of sea, lay it upon our cotton fields, and, taking from us nearly half our cotton crop, be able to manufacture it into goods so much more cheaply than we that we are practically excluded from competition with her in the great and profitable "neutral" markets of the Oriental and South American countries.

Why should we not manufacture all our own cotton and thus give employment to twice as many mill hands (to be fed by our farmers at home) as we now do? A revenue tariff would do this, and we should forget the name of "strike," the last resort, in America, of desperate labor.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL CONVENTION.

Elsewhere we re-print from the Raleigh *Chronicle* a statement of the commercial case of the Nicaragua Canal enterprise, given in a nutshell. Its importance, also, to this Government in case of war cannot be estimated. So rapidly has public sentiment grown in its favor, that both the Minneapolis Republican convention and the Chicago Democratic convention adopted favorable resolutions concerning it.

Yesterday, the convention which met in June at St. Louis, composed of delegates appointed by the Governors of the different States, and which adjourned to re-convene in New Orleans, began its sessions in the latter city. No doubt important and definite action will be taken on this occasion, assuring the completion of the great work under American auspices.

The editor of the OBSERVER, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the convention, greatly regrets that he was unable to be present at this meeting. Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, of Raleigh, so far as heard from, is the only delegate from our State in attendance. In his hands, whether he is joined by others of his colleagues or not, the interests of North Carolina will be abundantly cared for.

Our readers will rejoice to hear from Senator Vance again. Read in another column what the great Carolinian has to say.

ANOTHER WAY OF PUTTING IT.

The summing up of the matter is this:

1. If the supply of labor in the United States were fixed, that is to say, if we were unable to augment the labor supply by immigration, then protection would enable the manufacturer—*if shortness of the labor supply compelled him to do so*—to pay his employes greater wages, so long as the output of his and his fellow manufacturers' mills fell short of the domestic demand for their productions.

2. Under the circumstances of the restriction of the labor supply just mentioned, if the domestic production in a given industry exceeded the domestic demand, then the ability of the manufacturer to pay greater wages in consequence of protection would cease, for, as soon as he jumped the tariff wall and made a bid for foreign customers, he would be confronted by the competition of the European manufacturer with his so-called underpaid labor.

It follows, then, that protection—even in this supposititious condition of the labor supply—can benefit the wage-earner only under the assumption that we are to remain a nation swapping knives among ourselves, and that we are to forego that which in all history has been the chief source of wealth to civilized nations, viz: the sale of the products of a higher civilization in exchange for the raw materials, or semi-raw materials, of the less civilized nations.

3. But if, as is the fact, our immigration laws permit an unlimited supply of labor, it is clear that even the possibility of advantage to the wage-earner described in No. 1 is removed.

It follows, then, that inasmuch as all our important industries hasten to reach the stage of being able to supply the domestic market, (and it would be an indication of want of prospering if they did not so hasten), and that as soon as they reach this point they are restrained from going beyond it by meeting outside our walls the European competition alluded to—it follows that with the rest of the world to draw upon for our supplies of labor and the rest of the world shut against us for marketing the products of our labor, the tendency is continually to glut our labor market and thereby to beat down the price of labor.

The preservation of the "home market" for the ruder manufactures, to which the pampering of protection inevitably confines a nation, is the device of barbarous or under civilized countries. England is the most highly civilized of all the nations, and England has been the first to discard the barbarism of protection inherited by all the nations from the political jealousies of the dynasties. When we become as civilized—civilized as to our lawgivers—as the English, we will follow their example in striking off the protection shackles. Or when we strike off the protection shackles, we shall become as civilized as the English. It does not matter which. And then we shall become as rich as the English, who are twice as rich "per capita" as we are. Nay, we shall become vastly richer, because we are already producers of limitless supplies of raw materials, and we should then become also the manufacturers thereof.

That we are as rich as we are, is due to the free trade which the intensely civilized Fathers of the Republic made compulsory between the States. It seems inconceivable that the extension of the same doctrine, so as to take in the whole world, should not be commensurately better.

EFFECT OF THE EXTENSION OF OUR MARKETS.

The effect of the extension of our markets—that is, of markets throughout the world in which to sell our finished products—would be to lay the world at our feet commercially, Our advantages over England and the other European countries in the respect in which they are most deficient, viz: in the possession of unlimited land, would soon enable us to outstrip England in the race for commercial supremacy as far as England now outstrips us and the rest of the world. This would seem to be almost self-evident. For our artisans have attained the highest degree of civilization, viz: the ability to produce at a less labor cost, though the laborer himself receive higher pay, than the artisans of any other country. It is our law-makers who are antiquated, reactionary and uncivilized.

As to the wage-earners, the skilled wage-earners themselves, does it not seem equally self-evident that the more unrestricted the territory in which the products of their labor may be sold the greater and the steadier the demand for their labor? We say the skilled wage-eaners, because it is the skilled wage-earner only, or almost only, whose labor is competent to produce the wares of sea-borne commerce, the hod carriers and mortar-mixers and their congeners supplying rudimentary labor—and supplying, by the way, labor in the industries which are not protected by our tariff laws.

Again the facts of the case come in to confirm the theoretical view; for statistics show, as we have lately pointed out, that the higher our tariff the fewer in proportion of skilled laborers do we draw from the old country. No such country as ours can, within any reasonable nearness of time, become too full of skilled laborers. Skilled laborers are a source of wealth to any nation. And as we draw more and more upon the supplies of skilled labor in the old countries, the relaxed tension in the pressure of population in those countries will lift up into the places thus vacated those who are now on the verge of pauperism there. Thus would we be relieved from the invasion of this lower class, whom the glut of skilled labor in the old country markets expels in increasing numbers.

Paupers do not emigrate, for they are not able to. It is those just above them in the social scale who supply the immigration our protection laws have brought about by their reflex action upon the countries whence immigration proceeds.

Strike down the tariff, and the immigration question—one of the burning questions of the hour—will be placed far on the road to settling itself.

Instead of the Westerner's burning his corn, free exchange for foreign coal would be better.

FOOT BALL.

Elsewhere we print an account of the game of Foot Ball as it stands in England to-day. It is almost as irrepressible in this country as in England, and nothing but the intensity of public interest concentrated in the recent Presidential campaign has prevented it from already supremely asserting itself in the season now upon us. Now that Cleveland is elected, and cotton gone up, and the Force bill dead, and the Democratic office seekers more or less happy, it is delightful to have our State pride stirred anew by rivalry between North Carolina and Virginia. Here is what a Saturday's Atlanta telegram has to say on the subject—and there are no lists of casualties to report as when the two States contended for the palm thirty years ago:

To the suprise of the immense crowd of spectators, the University of North Carlina foot ball team to-day defeated the University of Virginia eleven, by 26 to nothing. October 22d the two teams met on the grounds of the Virginians at Charlottesville, in an exciting game, which Virginia won by 30 to 18. The Virginians claimed the championship of the South, a title which the North Carolina team accorded them. Ax exhibition game, however, was arranged between the two teams for to-day, to close the series here. Bad blood engendered between the players sent them into the game with teeth grit firmly and grim determination. Virginia won the toss and took the ball.

The team work of North Carolina was superb. Very little end work was done. North Carolina gained chiefly by breaks between tackles, guards and ends. The largest gains were made by Baskerville, Deven and Hoke. Kirkpatrick, the big guard, did some fine tackling. For Virginia Catchings and Parker did the best work. Vinginia's rusher failed to gain much, owing to the excellent low tackling by the North Carolina boys. The Virginia men, when they saw defeat was inevitable slugged a great deal and played a rough game.

The teams lined up as follows:

N. C.	Position.	Va.
Biggs,	right end,	Morton
Little,	right tackle,	Hicks
Kirkpatrick,	right guard,	Pinton
Murphy,	center,	Early
Snipes,	left guard,	Masey
Pugh,	left tackle,	Catchings
Gibbs,	left end,	Bowden
Hoke, (Capt.)	left half back,	Jones
Baskerville,	full back,	Parker

At the conclusion of the game a handsome punch bowl was presented to the victorious team by a young lady chosen to represent them, Miss Cornelia Jackson. Jas. W. English, Jr., president of the Atlanta Athletic Association, presented both Miss Jackson and Miss Robie Lowe, Virginia's representative.

The scene was a brilliant one, all Atlanta society being present, and the teams cheering each young lady. The University of Virginia team leaves to-dy for Charlottesville. To-night Hon. Hoke Smith, president of the Atlanta Journal, entertained the victorious North Carolina team, he himself being a North Carolinian.

TEXAS.

After the paragraph elsewhere printed was put in type, concerning the division of Texas into five States, thus adding eight Democrats to the United States Senate, it was recalled by us that the resolutions (Mr. Milton Brown's) for the admission of Texas, adopted by Congress at the close of Tyler's administration and accepted by the then Republic of Texas, made it obligatory upon the United States government to admit new States up to the number of four, in addition to the original State of Texas then admitted, whenever Texas demanded and the population sufficed.

The following is the portion of Mr Brown's resolutions bearing on the point under discussion (the italics being ours):

SECTION 2—And be it further Resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and *with the following guarantees*, to-wit:

Third—New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. * * *

ELECTOR SHAW.

Messrs. Aycock and Glenn, who made such a magnificent canvass for Cleveland as Electors-at-large, are recommended on all hands as United States District Attorneys for the Eastern and the Western districts of this State, respectively. They certainly deserve these positions, if they desire them.

In this connection, it occurs to us that Mr. Elector Shaw of this district, whose fine canvass we several times had occasion to commend during the campaign, would make an admirable Assistant District Attorney for the Eastern District. The OBSERVER would be very glad indeed to see Mr. Shaw thus rewarded, for he made an unusually thorough and arduous canvass of the district, and from every account that has reached us, a telling and most effective one. In our opinion, Mr. Shaw is admirably fitted for the duties of the office in question, and we would respectfully commend him to the authorities that are to be for appointment thereto.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is not likely that the present (Republican) Senate will help the Democrats by passing any of the "peacemeal" anti-tariff bills sent over to that body by the Democratic House, last session. Senator Cullum, of Illinois, probably reflected the sober second thought of his party when he delivered himself to a reporter, in Washington on Monday, as follows:

I have no idea, that the Senate will carry out the plan suggested by enthusiastic Democrats, of passing the Springer Free wool bill and the various other piecemeal tariff bills which are pending before the Finance Committee of the Senate. It is for the Democrats to carry out their free-trade plans and not for the Republicans. So for as I am personally concerned, I want to see them bring forward their bill for a revision of the tariff. They will encounter no dilatory tactics on our part. I am anxious to see the bill passed as soon as possible, so that the country may judge whether wages will go up or down under a free trade poliey.

* * *

The effort of the German Emperor, says the New York *World*, still further to increase his armed force is not well received by the press of the Empire aside from the semi-official newspapers.

The tone of the comments is that the Germans are asked by the Army bill to make too many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace. The speech of Chancellor Von Caprivi did not mend matters. The people seem to be satisfied with the limitation of the term of service to two years, but object to further 'axes for an increased army. Peace at this price is expensive, and, notwithstanding Caprivis's assertion that the army of France is now superior to that of Germany, the people are inclined to cry halt, and to insist on a lightening of the burdens which militarism has imposed upon them. The Emperor is bending the loyalty of the people to the straining-point.

* * *

A few weeks ago it was a prophecy that cotton would never again reach ten cents a pound. Monday saw "spots" go to nearly ten cents and futures for several months go way above that figure.

The rise in the price during the past three weeks has added many millions to the value of the South's staple crop.

The difference to North Carolina between the lowest point that cotton has touched and its present price would be about $10,000,000 for a year's crop. The reason for the recent rise is, the discovery that the crop had been largely over-estimated. The danger is now that the figures for the crop are being put too low.

There is a very wide discrepancy in the estimates of the great cotton houses. But it seems certain that we shall not again see cotton as low as it was a few months ago, unless our farmers commit the folly of producing so much of it that they cannot get back its cost. The cotton market just now is a very interesting study. The fact that a short crop has made the price boom contains a lesson which should not be lost to our farmers.

* * *

"It is with great regret," says the Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, "that your correspondent learns that the plan of having a North Carolina building at the World's Fair is definitely abandoned. The ladies who undertook the task of raising the money found they could not do so. That is the story in a few words—the people of the State would not contribute $9,000. The ladies will go on with their plan to raise funds with which to build a "Virginia Dare" memorial building. The funds for this are to come not from North Carolina alone, but from the women of the nation, in memory of the first white child born in the United States. The abandoument of the State building does not in the least interfere with the State's exhibit at the World's Fair. That will be made in the various buildings already erected. The last Legislature caused a great deal of trouble by its miserable fiasco of an appropriation for the World's Fair, an act which will long make it a laughing-stock. There is the best reason for the belief that the next Legislature will know how to show public spirit."

Populist Plans.

A special correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* writing from Raleigh under date of November 26, says:

Dr. James J. Mott, otherwise known as the "Iron Duke," was in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last. He came down on the train with Miss Maryann Butler, who was returning from the alliance meeting at Memphis. The whole situation was gone over by Mott and Butler as they journeyed from Statesville to Raleigh, and early on Wednesday morning Mott and his able and trusted lieutenant, T. C. L. Harris, were seen on Blount street engaged in an earnest conversation for nearly two hours. From there they adjourned to the office of Harris, where the conference lengthened into several hours.

It can confidently be stated that it was agreed to keep up the organization of the People's party and continue the fight. Mott, Russell and Harris are to keep up their fight as Republicans and use all their influence to mould the opposition to the Democrrts into one solid mass for the fight of 1894. The policy of these Republican leaders is to have the Republican party formally disbanded by their State committee if this can be done. If this fails then a systematic effort is to be made to capture the Republican organization and control the State convention of 1894 and co-operate fully and entirely with the populists. It is not doubted by these gentlemen that they will be able to thrash Chairman Eaves with ease and facility as soon as that gentleman is stripped of his revenue supports. They argue that the result of the recent election has destroyed Eaves as a Republican leader because it is now plain that if the policy of "No State Ticket" had been adopted at the committee meeting on August 2d last, and all the Republican leaders—both white and black—had been united and harmonious, the party vote could have been thrown as they suggested with great unanimity, and that at least 25,000 men who voted for Cleveland and Carr would have voted with the People's party, which would have defeated the Democrats by a very large majority.

The opponents of Democracy prophesy that the next Congress will fail to repeal the ten per cent tax on the issue of State banks; that not much reform in the tariff need be expected; that of course there will not be free and unlimited coinage of silver, nor will the Sherman act be extended beyond the 4,500,000 ounces of silver now purchased every month; that a graduated income tax will not be imposed; that weakness and timidity is now shown in the division of opinion of the Democratic leaders as to the advisability of an extra session, and that the next campaign will open with increased reasons for the existence of the Populist party, because the Democratic party will have failed to keep and perform any pledge made the people. In this view Mott, Butler and Harris are of opinion that they will be able to successfully contest for control of this State in 1894.

There were surprised Republicans when they saw that Marsh Mott was canvassing with A. E. Holton. The latter gentleman has been against Mott and with Eaves. He was president of Eaves' State convention in 1890, and was with Eaves in the last September convention for a State ticket. It was understood here that he was nominated for Congress through the influence of Eaves, but it turns out that the bargain was that that gentleman of Republican principles, who bears the grand Democratic name of Zeb Vance Walser, was slated by Eaves for the Congressional nomination and Holton slipped up on Eaves and Walser and carried off the nomination. This insubordinate act of his aid-de-camp made Chairman Eaves very mad and he had Holton knifed everywhere.

Unfortunately for Mr. Eaves, one of his letters against Holton got into the possession of Marsh Mott and he showed it to Holton and then made Holton the friend of the Motts by canvassing the seventh district with Holton. This letter was kept strictly private during the campaign, in order to checkmate the movement of Eaves and Walser. This was the reason why Walser left the seventh district and went outside canvassing. Holton is now furious with Eaves and will be found cheek-by-jowl with the Motts in their war on Eaves from now on.

Senator Vance on the Political Situation.

Raleigh Chronicle.

Senator Z. B. Vance is a man whom all good men like to hear speak. For several days he has lent the grace of his presence to Raleigh, and has been the guest of that accomplished gentleman, Charles M. Busbee, Esq. Months ago the Senator was prostrated by sickness, which at one time was deemed dangerous. He has had a long struggle and has come out a winner. His physical contest, in other words, has resulted just as his mental and political ones, in his favor. As he remarked yesterday to a *Chronicle* reporter, "I am not quite well yet, but so near it that I say now that I am all right again." And the bright eye and the good color in that kindly face crowned with snowy hair, show that for a truth "there's life in the old land yet," and that Vance, God bless him, is ready to do his share of the work once again.

He very kindly submitted to an interview on topics of National and State interest, and his easy flow of language and quick grasp of idea showed the clear brain.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

"Do you favor an extra session of congress, Senator?" asked the reporter. "I cannot say that I favor it," was the reply.

"The provision in the constitution for calling an extra session relates to extraordinary emergencies. There are, to my mind none of those. Some legislation is required, of course, but the emergency is not of the character contemplated by the constitution. It may be that the government will be left by this republican administration without money and congress would of course in such an emergency be convened to provide money for the support of the government."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"In the papers now and then one sees some mention made of the possibility of the abandonment of the republican party and the creation of a new one. What do you think of that?" To this the Senator replied: "The republican party will not go to pieces."

THE THIRD PARTY.

"The third party has seen its culmination," said Senator Vance. "It will grow weaker, especially in the south."

WOKK FOR CONGRESS.

"Will you please state what, in your opinion, is the chief legislation which ought to be enacted by the next congress?" The reply was:

"First, to repeal the law authorizing the employment of United States marshals at elections and absolutely wipe out all vestiges of national interference with state elections.

"Second. There is urgent need for restraining by all means the jurisdiction of the federal courts under which they now interfere with the police powers of the states.

"Third. Another important duty which Congress should discharge is the enactment of laws for purifying the pension lists and cutting off the abominable and scandalous frauds which now exist in the pension department.

"Fourth. The most important, perhaps, of all the work to be done is the thorough and radical revision of the tariff. The duty should be greatly reduced on woolens and the metals, with special reference to putting the very lowest duties consistent with revenue upon the necessaries of life. Many things on the free list should be transferred to the dutiable list. A glance at the free list will show any one several hundred articles upon which there is no sort of reason duties should not be levied and compensation made by a reduction on articles of most common use."

CIVIL SERVICE.

"My civil service views are well known," said the Senator. "I am opposed to civil service, out and out, especially to the way in which it has been applied. It is well known that when the law was applied by the republican administration before it went into effect almost every office in the gift of the government was filled by a republican. In no case have the offices been divided between the parties, and whenever any department of the government has been transferred to what is known as the 'classified service,' in order to be subjected to civil service rules, preliminary thereto the same process of republican cramming has been resorted to. Notably this has been so in the case of the railway mail service. It has always been my disposition to give the fodder to the horse which pulls the plow. Awkward as it may sound, I prefer, as a politic party man, to adopt the motto 'to the victors belong the spoils,' rather than the converse, that the spoils belong to the vanquished. If the men who win the fight are not entitled to the offices it is neither justice nor common sense nor ordinary decency to say that they shall be held by those who lost the fight."

FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE.

"You ask my views as to the silver question," continued the Senator. "You know I voted against the Sherman silver bill. I would vote for its repeal, but see no solution of the silver question save that of free and unlimited coinage. As to finance and tariff questions the fusionists in congress will vote with the democrats."

THE THIRD PARTY AGAIN.

The Senator brought up anew the matter of the third party and said: "This party has attained its strength in the South, especially in North Carolina. Now what will become of it is a question important to its members and to us. Its leaders, who have shown themselves unworthy of our confidence or respect, will naturally find a home in the republican party. We do not wish them to come back to the democracy. But the great bulk of those who sustained Weaver in this State we desire to have return. The most of them were honest in their views. They were once our fellow democrats and stood with us bravely and firmly in redeeming our State from all the evils of negro and republican rule. I have nothing but good feeling for them. They were misled by designing men and the grievances under which the farmer's alliance was originally formed were many and great. The mistake of these men consisted in not sooner perceiving the folly of drifting away from their friends and following the lead of men who could give them no relief and who had only their own ambitious ends to serve. An analysis of the recent vote in North Carolina shows it to be quite possible for the democratic party to be beaten by a harmonious combination between the third party and the republicans. It is worse than folly, then, for the democrats by hostile action or speech to do anything calculated to drive these men into the republican party."

THE SKIES BRIGHT.

"In conclusion," said the Senator, "I wish to say that I have never known the skies so bright for the democratic party, if it is only faithful to its promises and wise in their execution. By prompt and efficient action in the direction of carrying out its long declared purposes and principles, it can inaugurate an era of prosperity for our people which will insure democratic supremacy for a longer period than we have endured republican administration. Under this prosperity the republican party will gradually disintegrate far more surely than it could be destroyed by any mere defeat at the polls."

Appointments by the Bishop of East Carolina.

Nov. 29, Tuesday, E. P., St. John Evangelist, Edenton.
Nov. 30, Wednesday, St. Paul's Edenton.
December 1, Thursday, M. P., Coleraine.
Dec. 1, Thursday, E. P., Rockshack.
Dec. 4, Sunday, 2d in Advent, Holy Trinity, Hertford.
Dec. 5, Monday, E. P., St. John's Mission, Elizabeth City.
Dec. 6, Tuesday, Christ Church, Elizabeth City.
Dec. 7, Wednesday, St. John's, Weeksville.
Dec. 8, Thursday, St. John's, South Mills.
Dec. 11, Sunday, 3d in Advent, M. P., St. Peter's, Gates county.
Dec. 11, Sunday, 3d in Advent, E. P., St. Mary's Gatesville.
Dec. 14, Wednesday, Grace Church, Woodsville, Bertie county.
Dec. 15, Thursday, M. P., St. Mark's Roxobel, Bertie county.
Dec. 16, Friday, E. P., St. Thomas', Windsor, Bertie county.
Dec. 18, Sunday, 4th in Advent, Holy Innocents', Avoca, Bertie county.
Dec. 21, Wednesday, M. P., St. Luke's, St. Luke's, Washington county.
Dec. 21, Wednesday, E. P., Advent, Roper, Washington county.
Dec. 23, Friday, M. P., St. Andrew's, Columbia, Tyrrell County.
Dec. 25, Christmas Day, St. David's, Seuppernong.
Dec. 27, St. John Evangelist, M. P., St. John's, Makelyville.
Dec. 27, Tuesday, E. P., Sladesville.
Dec. 28, Wednesday, Innocents' Day, E. P., Swan Quarter.
Dec. 29, Thursday, E. P., Fairfield.
January 1, Sunday, Circumcision, St. George's, Hyde county.
Jan. 4, Wednesday, St. James', Beaufort county.
Jan. 5, Thursday, St. Augustine, Pantego.
Jan. 6, Friday, Epiphany, M. P., Yeatesville.
Jan. 8, Sunday, 1st after Ephiphany, M. P., Zion Church, Beaufort county.
Jan. 11, Wednesday, E. P., St. Thomas, Bath.
Jan. 12, Thursday, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.
Jan. 14, Saturday, Haw Branch.
Jan. 15, Sunday, 2d after Epiphany, M. P., Trinity, Chocowinity.
Jan. 15, Sunday, 2d after Epiphany, E. P., St. Peter's, Washington.
Jan. 16, Monday, E. P., St. Paul's, Greenville.
Jan. 18, Wednesday, M. P., Emmanuel, Farmville.
Jan. 19, Thursday, M. P., St. John's, Pitt county.
Jan. 19, Thursday, E. P.
Jan. 20, Friday, M. P., Dawson's School House.
Jan. 22, Sunday, 3rd after Epiphany, St. Barnabas', Snow Hill—Consecration.
Jan. 24, Tuesday, M. P., Holy Innocents, Lenoir county.
Jan. 26, Thursday, E. P., St. Stephen's Goldsboro.

Nicaragua Canal.

Raleigh Chronicle.]

The great problem of modern statesmanship is the completion and ownership of the Nicaragua canal. That it is practicable to cut it no one doubts, and that it can be done without great cost, proportionately, has been clearly demonstrated. The question is will American statesmanship lead in solving this problem, which would give the United States unrivaled supremacy in commerce. If the Nicaragua canal was completed to-morrow the price of cotton would advance two cents per pound within six months. Southern cotton would immediately be demanded to clothe the inhabitants of China and Japan, now numbering about 400,000,000. These are now supplied mainly from the cotton fields of India. The following table shows how much nearer this immense multitude of people would be brought to our cotton fields, and commerce and trade follow the shortest routes:

Between.	Miles Present Route, via	Via Nica'g Canal
N. Y. and San F.	Cape Horn, 15,600	4,907
N. Y. & Puget S.	Magellan, 13,935	5,665
N. Y. & Hong K.	Cape G. H, 13,750	10,695
N. Y. & Melb'ne,	Cape Horn, 13,750	9,882
L'pool & San F.	Cape Horn, 15,620	7,627
N. O. & San F.	Cape Horn, 16,000	4,147

This table proves it all. It shows what new markets would be open to our cotton, cereals, timber and the products of our mines. Study it in connection with the map of the world, and see the immense advantages to accrue by cutting the Nicaragua canal.

The Penalty of Being Found Out.

N. Y. Evening Post.]

McKinley's international reputation is now entering upon a new phase, which raises a serious question for all patriotic Americans. When he was hated and feared among all civilized nations, it was our obvious duty, of course, to bow before him as a miracle of wisdom and benevolence, and let him walk over us to his heart's content. But now he has become an object of world-wide and inextinguishable laughter. Whenever anybody starts up with some mad economic proposal, like Mr. Lowther's crazy plan to revive the Corn Laws in England, he is told that he is posing as a McKinley, that is to say, as a solemn charlatan who is fated to complete exposure and repudiation. In fact, the name of McKinley is now the occasion for the most ribald and brutal ridicule among foreigners. What obligation does this devolve upon us? There must be some urgent duty for Americans to be inferred from this pronounced sentiment of other nations. What ought a man's compatriots to do when the whole world is making fun of him? We refer the question to Mr. Depew, who ought to be a great authority on victims of general scorn and mockery.

STATE PRESS.

Settle beats Williams for Congress in the Fifth district. There are several reasons given for this. It is said that Williams had toyed so much with the Third party element that the straight-out Democrats in the strongest Democratic counties in the district were cold on him and his name aroused no enthusiasm from the start, while he had as a Republican competitor a shrewd young man, who had many personal friends among the Democrats, and was also a first rate talker and as plucky and aggressive as a game chicken. He was more than a match for Williams on the stump, and when it came to manipulating the wires still more than a match. There was, it is said, a good deal of trading done with the Third party people by which Settle got Third party votes in return for Republican votes for State and county tickets, enough to elect him by the small majority he has. But it will be Settle's first and last time, however, for the Democrats will get together, settle their little differences and settle him when he bobs his head up next time.—*Wilmington Star.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C,

Write for Information—FREE.

THE Electrohorse. CURES DISEASE WITHOUT MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.

Write for Advice—FREE.

IS a Speedy, Safe and Sure Cure for ALL Ailments. It is CHEAP because it Never Wears Out—because it Saves Doctors' Fees and Druggists' Bills. VALUABLE because it is absolutely reliable. Call and see It or write for description. A 50-page book Free on application.

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Send for Catalogue. GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, SHELLS, WADS, CARTRIDGES, POWDER FLASKS, SHOT POUCHES, CARTRIDGE BELTS, CARTRIDGE BAGS, GUN CASES, RELOADING TOOLS, CLEANING TOOLS, Send for Catalogue. Send for Catalogue.

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Fire Dogs, Fire Shovels and Tongs;
PUMPS, POINTS, PIPE.
Axes--all makes and kinds.
Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Terra Cotta Stove Flue Pipe.

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A Perfect Chicago Market
IN FAYETTEVILLE!

The Finest Meats an Experienced man can select and Cash can buy, a First-Class Cutter with years experience in Richmond (the leading market in the South), a house perfectly fly-proof, Marble Counter and Scales, and in fact just the most complete market in the State.

At the following first-class grocery stores you will find the City Meat Market's make of Tenderloin Pork Sausage, which surpasses any Sausage ever placed on this market:

R. M. PRIOR, W. W. COLE, ARCHIE McMILLAN, A. S. HUSKE and A. GARRASON.

For the convenience of my down-town customers I have placed an order box in the old Telephone Exchange office. Any order left there will receive prompt attention. Those who have entrusted their orders with me thus far know that for promptness and selected meats I cant be beat.

JOHN GARRASON.
11—3, 92—tf

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts due by the estate of Holly Gainey, I as Commissioner will, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, at 11 o'clock at the Court-House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of said Holly Gainey, situate in Pea Hill township in said county, containing about 300 acres (subject, however, to the widow's dower which has been duly assigned).

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one fourth cash, and give notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in six and twelve months with interest at eight per cent. from sale.

ALBERT GAINEY, Com'r.
Oct 20, 1892—ts

Druggists' Sundries.

The most select and largest line in the city of
HAIR BRUSHES,
Tooth Brushes,
SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, DENTIFRICES, ETC.

Particular attention is invited to a full line of STAPLE and FANCY TOILET SOAPS, which will be found satisfactory in use and economical.

H. R. HORNE.

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.
Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.
N. INGRAM.
Sept. 29, 1892—tf

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
☞ No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C,

A GREAT ATTRACTION
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S
CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers have pronounced my stock of
Fall and Winter Clothing
—TO BE THE—
LARGEST and CHEAPEST
EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.
MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.
MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.
MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.
MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most
DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS,
and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of
Boy's and Youths' Clothing,
INCLUDING
OVERCOATS,
which will be sold exceedingly cheap. I mention specially a line of BOY'S SUITS for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will find just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

FRANK THORNTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., 9—22, 92.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
MUNN & CO.—Patents.
Miss U. C MYROVER—A Card.
FRANK THORNTON—A Great Hit.
WALTER WATSON—Guns, Rifles, &c.
GEO. H. WHALEY—Real Estate Agent.
HARPER & BROTHERS—Harper's Bazar.
HARPER & BROTHERS—Harper's Weekly.
W.E. KYLE—Change of Schedule—4th page.
HARPER & BROTHERS—Harper's Magazine.
W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS—Manufacturers and Dealers in Furniture, House Trimmings, &c.
JOHN WEDDERBURN—Patents for Inventions Procured by the Press Claims Company.

Have you seen the Comet?

To-day is the big day of Wilmington's Welcome Week. Everybody who can should go. There is going to be a monster parade there to-night which will be very instructive as well as interesting.

Katie Putnam, that tiny, graceful sprite, bubbling over with laughter and emotion, will appear in her new play. "An unclaimed Express Package," at the Opera House, on Thursday, Dec. 1st.

Moved.

Mr. W. C. McDuffie, Jr., whose drug store was burned Tuesday night has moved all the stock which was saved into the store between R. M. Nimocks and the book store.

Cotton Receipts.

The cotton receipts so far this season are 9,000 bales as against 8,000 bales up to the same time last year, a gain of a thousand, which is certainly encouraging. The receipts for the past week were 600 bales.

Steamer Hart on Black River.

The steamer *A. P. Hurt* which used to run between this place and Wilmington, has been leased by Capt. Black, of that city, to run between Wilmington and points on the Black River as a freight and passenger boat.

Horrible Death.

A little child, daughter of Joe Gillis, colored, who lives in Campbellton, was burned to death Monday evening. The mother came up town to do some shopping, and left her two little children in a room by themselves. A man passing the house saw smoke issuing from beneath the doors and upon opening it found the child lying on the floor almost burned to a crisp. It is supposed the child was playing near the fire and its clothing ignited.

Favour German.

The German which the young men gave to the many lovely young ladies who are visiting here surpassed in splendor and attractiveness the famous fair ball and dances. The favours were very handsome, and best of all well distributed. There were a great many strangers present, and they seemed to enjoy the dance immensely. We regret that we have not the space to publish the elegant costumes worn by the young ladies.

An Old Homestead Burned.

The handsome residence of Mrs. U. C. Myrover on Haymount was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning together with all the furniture and wearing apparel, some highly prized books and other valuable things. It is thought that the fire originated from a defective flue. The total loss is about $3,000 with $2,000 insurance.

It is not only a great loss to the family, but it is a loss to Haymount as it was one of the very attractive residences of that beautiful suburb.

Bold Robbery.

One of the plate glass windows in Mr. Rosenthal's clothing store on Hay street, was smashed by an unknown person Monday night and several boxes of hats and shirts stolen, valued at about fifty dollars. There was a considerable quantity of blood sprinkled about the window, showing that the man must have cut his hand while carrying out his nefarious purpose. It is very strange that no one heard the noise as the glass which is nearly half an inch thick was broken with a brick which was found in the window next morning.

Frozen to Death.

A two-masted boat carrying wood and having six colored men aboard was caught in a whirlwind and capsized near Newbern. The men regained the boat, but the water was freezing and during the night three died from exposure. Another undertook to swim to the shore but perished. After fifteen hours intense suffering the two remaining men were re-cued. The dead men are Geo. Richards, Henry Taylor, Wm. Willoughy and one unknown, a passenger. The captain, Haywood Dove, and Erwin Green, of Newbern, were those rescued.

Fine Workmanship.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley's Railroad Float which will form part of the parade at Wilmington to-night is indeed a splendid specimen of what that road's excellent corps of artisans can do. It is a perfect representation of three freight cars on a float, the float resting on what appears to be a choppy sea. The cars are made of canvas, and when lit up from the inside present a very realistic and striking appearance. The men who could design and make such a thing are capable of the highest class of workmanship. It is certainly a credit to the company which it represents.

DISASTROUS FIRE!

EIGHT STORES BURNED.

LOSS $50,000.

At half past one o'clock Tuesday night (Wednesday morning,) the watchman on that beat saw smoke issuing from the windows of the brick building in the jamb on Market Square, South West, occupied by Mr. A. H. Watson as a grocery store. The fire alarm sounded and the steam fire engine was promptly on the ground, shortly after which flames burst from the upper windows of Mr. Watson's store. Owing to the thin walls between them, other buildings, beginning with Sloan's grocery store on the Square and Hightower's on the corner of Gillespie st., and comprising Hall's Bar, Jackson's Dry Goods and Q. K. Nimocks's grocery stores on the West side of Gillespie st., all brick and supposed to be fire proof buildings, were quickly in flames. Next the fire spread from Watson's store to the West, taking the building occupied by Messrs. W. C. McDuffie, Jr., as a drug store, and B. F. Beasley, as a jewelry store, and thence to the fine new building occupied as a dry goods store by C. H. Calais & Co. After badly damaging the last named, the flames were subdued at this point, to the West, and about the same time, say 5 A. M., at Mr. Q. K. Nimocks's, on the South. The South wall of Mr. Q. K. Nimocks's store, at that end of the line, and the West wall of Mr. Calais's store, which separates the latter from Mr. R. M. Nimock's store on the West end of the line, both of which were very thick, materially assisted the efforts of the firemen.

At one time it was feared that a great fire was about to occur, and the minds of the older citizens quickly reverted to the great fires of the past. On Sunday, the 29th of May, 1831, occurred in this town the greatest fire that ever took place in North Carolina. $2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, 600 private dwellings and nearly all the stores, banks, &c., being swept away. A high wind prevailed then, whereas in this case the weather was calm. Again, in 1845 occurred another great fire, though less disastrous than that of 1831.

One of the sad features of the present fire, insignificant as it is compared with those just mentioned, is the insufficient amount of insurance carried on the buildings.

Following is a statement of the losses in detail:

The value of the buildings burned is about $25,000, the insurance not exceeding $7.000.

Three of the stores burned which belonged to the Whitfield estate had no insurance on them at all. This is by far the heaviest loss incurred.

The following is the loss and the insurance on the goods burned:

A. H. Watson loss $1,300. Insurance $700.

W. P. Sloan loss $1,200. Insurance $750.

J. R. Hall loss $1,000. Fully covered by insurance.

Wm. Jackson loss $4,000. Insurance $1,000.

Q. K. Nimocks loss $3,500. Insurance $2,000.

R. B. Watson loss $1,1000. Insurance $500.

W. C. McDuffie insurance $3,000. Partial.

B. F. Beasley insurance partial.

The contents of the offices of Dr. Hinsdale, Judge MacRae and Mr. S. H. MacRae which were above McDuffie's Drug Store, were nearly all consumed by fire.

Workmen were promptly on the ground yesterday morning, and were busily engaged all day removing the *debris*, pulling down walls, &c. We understand all the buildings, which were in the very heart of the city, will be rebuilt at once.

Marriage at St. John's.

Miss Annie Wingate Haigh, daughter of Dr. T. D. Haigh, of this city, and Mr. Edwin Dewees Kyle. formerly of this city, but now of Sumter, S. C., were married last night at St. John's (Episcopal) church, the Pastor, Rev. Thos. Atkinson, performing the ceremony.

Mr. Kyle is the son of our townsman, Capt. Emmet Kyle, of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, and is a gentleman of much promise, being General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad.

St. John's was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The wedding march from Lohengrin was played as the bridal party proceeded up the aisle.

Following were the attendants:

Best man Mr. Jas. Kyle.
Maid of Honor—Miss Beck Haigh.
Bridesmaids—Miss Laura Kyle, Miss Nan Kyle, Miss Carrie Pemberton, Miss Altie Gales, Miss Cowper, Miss Nellie Haigh, Miss Mary MacRae, Miss Sarah Lippitt.
Groomsmen—Mr. Douglas Haigh, Mr. Willie Slocomb, Mr. C. H. Haigh, Mr. S. H. Strange, Mr. J. B. Underwood, Mr. W. H. Pemberton, Mr. J. Alvis Huske, Mr. Frank Kyle.

Dr. Haigh and his daughter followed next. The bride was given away by her father.

After the ceremony a sumptuous collation was served to invited guests at Dr. Haigh's residence on Haymount.

The presents were numerous and costly.

The good wishes of the whole community accompany the newly-married pair, as they are both extremely popular in this city.

The Richmond County Murder.

A dispatch to the Wilmington *Star* from Lumberton, says that it was understood there that Sheriff Smith, of Richmond county, left Lumberton yesterday morning, via Hub, N. C., for Wilmington, with Archie McPhatter, one of the negroes who murdered Deputy Sheriff Livingston, near Laurinburg, a short time since. It was thought that the sheriff feared that his prisoner would be lynched if taken to Richmond county. McPhatter, who was taken to the hospital upon arrival in Wilmington, was shot by the posse pursuing him, and was seriously wounded.

McPhatter died of his wounds in the Wilmington Hospital Tuesday morning, and was buried in the county cemetery.

Mr. Geo. H. Haigh is in the city.

One Hundred Dollars for the Best Monograph on N. C. History.

The prize of One Hundred Dollars recently offered by Dr. Chas. G. Hill, of Baltimore, will be awarded to an alumnus of the University who writes the best monograph on some subject connected with N. C. History, with a preference for the one that discovers new historical material. Graduates of the University, or other alumni, who are pursuing either resident or non-resident courses of study, may compete for the prize. The conditions of the competitions are:

1. Each essay must contain at least four thousand words.
2. All the essays presented will be the property of the University.
3. The prize will not be awarded if no essay is deemed of sufficient merit.
4. The essays must be delivered by April 1, 1894, to Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Professor of History, Chapel Hill, N. C.
5. Competitors must send their names and the subjects proposed, to Hon. K. P. Battle, by Feb. 1, 1893; and the subject must be approved by him.

Any subject relating to N. C. History may be selected. The following are suggested:

1. The history of the effort by Governor Johnston to make Newberne the capital of North Carolina.
2. Gov. Burrington—his character and public works.
3. The part taken by North Carolina in the French War.
4. The Revolutionary legislation of North Carolina.
5. The Convention of 1788, and the position of its majority in regard to the constitution of the United States.
6. The course of Nathaniel Macon in the U. S. Congress.
7. The history of the establishment of the University of North Carolina in February, 1795.
8. The educational work of Caldwell and Swain compared.
9. The Senatorial (U. S.) career of Wm. A. Graham.
10. The Senatorial (U. S.) career of George E. Badger.
11. The history of the North Carolina Railroad.
12. The boundaries of North Carolina.
13. The legal status of slaves in North Carolina.
14. History of the constitution of North Carolina.
15. The political history of North Carolina.
16. Free negroes in North Carolina; their legal and social status.
17. The Regulators.
18. The Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina.
19. N. C. and Secession.
20. Reconstruction in North Carolina.
21. The industrial history of North Carolina during the War.
22. History of Public Education in North Carolina.

Fayetteville the Place.

The records of Wayne, Sampson, Duplin and Johnston counties, says a recent issue of the New Berne Journal, show a recent transaction of considerable magnitude, the North State Lumber Company having executed to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co., a trust mortgage to secure the issue of $100,000 in gold coupon bonds for the purpose of constructing a manufacturing plant. The towns located at railroad junction points throughout this company's property are making strenuous efforts to secure the location of this mammoth labor plant. The R. & D. R. R., the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and the A. C. L. are of course vieing with one another to secure the location of the same. Fayetteville has as good railroad facilities as any town, and we urge upon our citizens to try and secure it for this place.

Death of Mr. M. P. McSwain.

A Durango, Colorado, paper of the 9th ultimo contains the following notice of the death of Mr. Martin P. McSwain, formerly of this county, and grandson of the late Thos. J. Curtis of this city.

"Yesterday occured the funeral of Martin P. McSwain, who was a well-known and popular resident of this city. He had been suffering for several weeks with typhoid pneumonia, and Monday morning he succumbed to the disease. For over six years he was the electrician for the Durango Electric Light Company, afterwards taking a similar position with the San Juan Smelting Company, He was an honored member of the Durango Fire department and of the local Lodge of Woodmen, in which order he carried $3,000 insurance, which will be paid to his widow.

"The funeral was under the auspices of the Woodmen and there was a large attendance. The Fire department also turned out in force to pay a tribute to the memory of one who in life was a revered and valued friend."

Acknowledgment.

Among the many letters of congratulation which have been received by the editor of this paper since the election, none have been more acceptable than that of our former townsman, John Burgwyn MacRae, Esquire, who accompanies his letter with an inkstand of handsome design, which he has caused to be sent from his stationers in New York.

Writing from his home in Northampton county, Mr. MacRae says:

"Your pen and ink have been so freely used in bringing about the glorious result just achieved in North Carolina that I hope you will permit me, as an old friend, to show you some small appreciation of your efforts. In a few days you will receive a Columbian inkstand from Messrs. Boyd & Abbott Co., of No. 23, Warren street, N. Y. I am sure in venturing the sentiment, that the streams of pure Democratic principles and literature that will flow from its fountain will ever serve to refresh and strengthen the good old party, so soon to resume the reins of government."

A golden curl, a tiny pair of childs shoes a dainty golden locket found in "An Unclaimed Express Package," forms an interesting feature and helps to unravel the most interesting story of Miss Putnam's play. "An Unclaimed Express Package," to be presented here at the Opera House, on Thursday, Dec, 1st.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Percy Page spent Sunday with his many friends here.

Miss Sarah C. Lippitt, of Wilmington, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Walker.

Mrs. Cotton and Mrs. Bland, of Hope Mills have been in town shopping this week.

Mr. E. F. Moore, Jr., and wife, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McNeill, on Haymount.

Mrs. Robinson and her son, Mr. Huske Robinson, left for their home in Pensacola, Fla., Saturday.

Mr. Walter Scott, of Charlotte, who is well known to many of our young men, spent a few days in the city last week.

Mr. DeLagnel Haigh and wife, and Mr. Chas. Haigh and wife, of New York, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Haigh.

Messrs. Theo. Latta, Paul Smith and Frederick Hale left last night for Orangeburg, S C., where they go to survey a road for the A. C. L.

Mr. E. M. Waddill after an absence of five months upon visits to his kin—his brother, Mr. Geo W. Waddill at Bennettsville, S. C., and Mrs E. C. Covington in Anson county—has returned vastly improved in health.

Col. Morrison and wife, and their charming daughter, Miss Nellie, are visiting Mr. Jno. M. Rose's family. Col. Morrison who, as most of our readers will remember, was for some time General Superintendent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway after Col. L. C. Jones resigned, is now in business in Georgia.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

By the Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Association at the 30th Annual Fair at Fayetteville, N C., Nov. 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

(Continued.)

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

E A Poe best Jersey bull,	5.00
Holt & Homewood, Devon bull,	5.00
J Marshal Williams Jersey cow,	5.00
T H Bethea milch cow,	2.50
Holt & Homewood native heifer,	2.00
T H Bethea Jersey heifer,	3.00
J M Williams Jersey calf,	3.00
Holt & Homewood Devon heifer,	3.00
Holt & Homewood herd cattle,	10.00
R E Harris buck sheep,	2.00
Holt & Homewood best ewe,	2.00
Holt & Homewood best flock sheep,	5.00
J S McKay 2d best,	2.00
Holt & Homewood best boar,	5.00
do. best Roland China boar,	5.00
do. best Chester white,	5.00
J Marshal Williams best Essex boar,	5.00
R E Harris best sow, any breed,	2.50
Wm Bullard best sow and pigs,	5.00
R E Harris Jersey Red boar,	2.50
J M Williams best lot hogs,	5.00
E S Saunders largest hog, (682)	10.00
N Ingram 2d largest hog, (560)	
Holt & Homewood 3d largest hog, (550)	

HORSES AND MULES.

J S Bodenhammer stallion,	5.00
W A King best mare,	5.00
S S Willis carriage horse,	5.00
do saddle horse,	2.50
J A Hodges buggy horse,	2.50
Wm Gaddie best colt,	2.00

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

A A McKethan, Emerson & Fisher buggy,	dip
T O Whaley single harness,	3.00
T O Whaley double harness,	3.00
J H Harris wagon harness,	2.00
J H Harsis home made boots,	dip
E A Poe best brick,	dip
Jas Thames axe handle,	dip
Jas Thames best upper leather,	1.00
Jas Thames best display leather,	2.00
Walter Watson hackers and dippers,	2.00

FARMER'S HALL AND FIELD CROPS.

J D Black best bread corn,	1.00
J W Perry best corn for stock,	1.00
Holt & Homewood best wheat,	2.00
R E Harris second best wheat,	1.00
S B Talbot sweet potatoes,	1.00
E S Saunders largest potatoes,	1.00
H N Bizzle best turnips,	1.00
W C Fields largest turnips,	1.00
D McK Brady larges' pumkin,	1.00
Holt & Homewood best beets,	1.00
J S Breece best onions,	1.00
Henry Collins best cabbage,	1.00
J W Perry Irish potatoes,	1.00
Jas Thames field peas,	1.00
Holt & Homewood best oats,	1.00
Holt & Homewood best grass seed for hay,	1.00
A J Woodward best collards,	1.00
N L Ray best bale fodder,	1.00
N L Ray best bale shucks,	1.00
W H H Wade best bale hay,	2.50
R E Harris sorghum syrup,	5.00
E S Saunders second best syrup,	2.50
D McK Braddy ribbon cane,	dip
Jas Thames largest and best exhibit in Farmer's Hall,	25.00
D McK Braddy second best display in Farmer's Hall,	15.00
H N Bizzle third best display in Farmer's Hall,	10.00
W C Fields lot forage,	5.00
W C Fields best hominy,	1.00
W H H Wade best corn bread,	1.00
J M Lamb best exhibit vegetables,	2.50
J & O Evans best bale of cotton,	5.00
James Thames second best,	2.50

Awards for field crops will be published in our next issue.

ORCHARD AND VINEYARD PRODUCTS.

J S Breece apple vinegar,	1.50
R E Harris sorghum vinegar,	1.50
D McK Braddy whortleberry cordial,	1.50
G W Lawrence best scuppernong wine,	1.50
Mrs Jas McGilvary blackberry wine,	1.50
Geo Lawrence Concord wine,	1.50
J W Perry N. C. brandy,	1.50
do do whisky,	1.50
J S Breeces fruit trees,	1.50
do best apples,	1.50
do best pears,	1.50
do best peaches,	1.50
do best display of fruit,	15.00

Mr. Perry had a fine display of 32 varities of apples, J M Pierce also had a fine assortment of apples and pears.

POULTRY.

J McK Cameron black breasted game,	1.00
J McK Cameron gray game,	1.00
W N Tillinghast black game,	1.00
J E Flowers trio red game,	1.00
Wesley Godwin Wyandottes,	1.00
N Ingram, Langshan,	
J Marshall Williams trio Plymouth Rocks,	1.00
D N McLean, white Leghorn,	1.00
Wesley Godwin Brown Leghorn,	1.00
R E Harris white Brahmah,	1.00
D N McLean black Cochin,	1.00
R E Harris buff Cochin,	1.00
R E Harris bantams,	1.00
Wesley Godwin Pekin ducks,	1.00
Wesley Godwin Toulouse geese.	1.00
D N McLean white African geese,	1.00
D N McLean white turkeys,	1.00
J M Williams bronze turkeys,	1.00
Wesley Godwin native turkeys,	1.00
R E Harris guineas,	1.00
G W Wood peafowls,	1.00
D N McLean pigeons,	1.00
R E Harris largest and best display of poultry,	2.50

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The favorite little actress, Katie Putnam, will soon be here in her new play, "An Unclaimed Express Package," which is said to be a comedy-drama with a well written story containing a pleasing dash of sensational features.

Miss Putnam will be supported by a competent company with special scenery every bit of which is carried by the organization, is plentiful, striking, new and realistic. Opera House, Thursday, Dec. 1st.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—LESLIE—In Seventy-First township, November 16th, by Rev. D. Fairley, JOHN A. CAMPBELL and FLORA S. LESLIE, second daughter of Alex. Leslie, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	65
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	10½	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	9	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	7@9	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
No foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	7@0
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	50
EGGS	15	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new.	50	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Apple Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1'00	Peach Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling	9¼ to 9¾
Middling	9¼ to 9¾
Strict Low Middling	9¼ to 9¾
Low Middling	9¼

Turpentine $1 00 to $2 10 per barrel.
NAVAL STORES—Spirits 26½ cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.

COTTON—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling.
SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 28½ cents per gallon.
TAR—Firm $1.10.
ROSIN—The market quoted firm at 1.00 per bbl. for Strained and 1.05 cents for Good Strained.
TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.70 for Virgin, $1.70 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House!

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Thursday, December 1st.

CHARMING

KATIE :-: PUTNAM

AS DOS CHERK,

IN THE MYSTERY OF AN UNCLAIMED EXPRESS PACKAGE,

Supported by a Strong Company.

KATIE IN SONGS,
KATIE IN DANCES,
KATIE IN BANJO SOLOS.
etc. etc. etc.

SEATS ON SALE AT McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

12—1—92 1t

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT HIT

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S.

In the selection of my line of

LADIES' WRAPS,

I have made the greatest hit of the season, and the great rush for these beautiful goods attest their genuine merit both as to price and quality. I have just received by express my

Fourth Installment of Wraps,

which are (if such a thing be possible) even prettier and cheaper than the first. These goods come in all the latest novelties, and are perfect in fit and elegant in material. Those who desire to add this essential to their outdoor toilette, would do well to call at once and make their selection while they can secure their size.

FRANK THORNTON.

12—1—92 3t

A CARD.

The undersigned desire to express their sincere thanks to their friends and the public generally for their valuable aid rendered on the occasion of the recent fire on Haymount. Respectfully,

Miss U. C. MYROVER.
G. G. MYROVER.

G. H. WHALEY,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Broker and Auctioneer,

COLLECTING AGENCY.

PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD ON SMALL COMMISSION.

12—1—92.

1893.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1893 will continue to maintain the unrivalled standard of excellence which has characterized it from the beginning. Among the notable features of the year there will be new novels by A. Conan Doyle, Constance Fenimore Woolson, and William Black. Short stories will be contributed by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E. Wilkins, Richard Harding Davis, Margaret Deland, Brander Matthews, and many others. The illustrated descriptive papers will embrace articles by Julian Ralph on new Southern and Western subjects; by Theodore Child on India; by Poultney Bigelow on Russia and Germany; by Richard Harding Davis on London Season; by Colonel T. A. Dodge on Eastern Riders, etc. Editorials by Alice Abbey's illustrations of Shakespeare's comedies will be continued. Literary articles will be contributed by Charles Eliot Norton, Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, and others.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

Harper's Magazine,	$4 00
Harper's Weekly,	4 00
Harper's Bazar,	4 00
Harper's Young People,	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1893.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is acknowledged as standing first among illustrated weekly periodicals in America. It occupies a place between that of the hurried daily paper and that of the less timely monthly magazine. It includes both literature and news, and presents with equal force and felicity the real events of current history and the imaginative themes of fiction. On account of its very complete series of illustrations of the World's Fair, it will be not only the best guide to the great Exposition, but also its best souvenir. Every public event of general interest will be fully illustrated in its pages. Its contributions being from the best writers and artists in this country, it will continue to excel in literature, news, and illustrations, all other publications of its class.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

Harper's Magazine,	$4 00
Harper's Weekly,	4 00
Harper's Bazar,	4 00
Harper's Young People,	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1893.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the latest and latest information about Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1893 will be written by Walter Besant and Edna Lyall. Christine Terhune Herrick will furnish a practical series, entitled "At the Toilet." Grace King, Olive Thorne Miller and Candace Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The work of women in the Columbian Exposition will be fully represented with many illustrations. T. W. Higginson, in "Women and Men," will please a cultivated audience.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

Harper's Magazine,	$4 00
Harper's Weekly,	4 00
Harper's Bazar,	4 00
Harper's Young People,	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

On Friday morning, November 15th, a Red and White Setter Puppy about 7 months old, answers to the name of Bob. Has red on ears, and two red spots on top of head. I will pay a suitable reward for his return to me or any information that will lead to his recovery.

E. J. FULLER.

11—24—92 tf

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to

PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the REGULAR Army or Navy SINCE the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, NOW entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

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JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of PROTECTING THEIR SUBSCRIBERS against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents.

NEILL McKINNON,

Commission - Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

Consignments Solicited.

10—6, 92—3m

To the Ladies!

We have just received a beautiful line of

Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers

IN FIFTY SHADES.

We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.

Very respectfully,

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Oct. 20, 1892—tf

The Fayetteville Steam Laundry

Under New Management,

BEGS TO INFORM ITS PATRONS THAT IT IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

LAUNDRY WORK

AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.

Give us a Trial.

Fayetteville Steam Laundry

11—17—92 tf

Low Prices.

We have prepared a list of goods we desire to close out, and are offering them at a sacrifice. We will send one of these lists to any address upon request by postal card or otherwise. We cannot mention all these articles, only a few to convey an idea of the cut in prices:

100 O. G. Doors @ 90c.
100 pr. Sash @ 75c. pair.
1,000 lbs Nails @ 2c. lb.
3 Single barrel Breech-loading Shot Guns, price $7.50 @ $4.00.
3 Stoves worth $25.00 @ $18.00
200 Bars Soap @ 3c.
100 Boxes Axle Grease @ 6c.

REMEMBER WE LEAD IN LOW PRICES,

and if you want a COOKING or HEATING STOVE, the place to get it is

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

10—20,92—tf

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

DAWNEE	Saturday,	Nov. 19
CROATAN	Saturday,	Nov. 26

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Saturday,	Nov. 19
DAWNEE	Saturday,	Nov. 26

WILMINGTON FOR GEOR

Football in England.

Charles Edwards, in Nineteenth Century.]

The new football is a far more effectual arouser of the unregenerate passions of mankind than either a political gathering or a race meeting. No doubt at Epsom or Newmarket it is vexatious in the extreme when the favorite loses five times in succession in one afternoon. But the British public controls itself fairly well under these trying circumstances. At a modern football match between, let us say, two League teams, it is a distinct point that the players are human beings, with sensibilities much on a par with the sensibilities of the spectators. These latter are well aware of the fact. And it is by playing loudly upon their sensibilities that the spectators endeavor to incite their darlings to strain every nerve to win.

In all our large towns, and most of the small ones, north of Birmingham to the Tweed, from September to April, Saturday is consecrated to football. Saturday evenings are devoted to football symposia, and the newspapers issue special editions one after the other, with from three to four columns of reports and gossip about the results of the day's games and the players.

There is no mistake about it, the exercise is a passion nowadays and not merely a recreation. It is much on a par with the bull-fight in Spain or the ballet in France. A spirit of adamantine intention pervades it. No matter what the weather, a League fixture must be fulfilled. And no matter what the weather, there will always be found a number of spectators enthusiastic enough to be present at the game.

It is something else as well as a passion. It is a profession. This of itself, would be enough to explain the very remarkable energy of modern football. In other professions, if a man is bent on pre-eminence, with its various rewards of lucre and public estimation, he must strive hard to attain it I will not add that he must not be too scrupulous about the means he employs for his purpose, though this is a common belief. Nor is it different in football. It depends upon the vigor, craft and strength of the player whether he is worth £2, £3, or £4 a week during eight months of the year. To the old-fashioned votary of amateur football this will seem a very lamentable state of affairs. Yet it is not thought so in the North, though in the far North (Scotland) professionalism as it now exists in England, is under taboo.

Nor do the players themselves consider that they are degraded by their vocation of making sport for the British Saturday afternoon. Indeed no. It is quite otherwise. In their respective neighborhoods they are the objects of the popular adoration. They go to the wars in saloon carriages. Their supporters attend them to the railway station to wish them "godspeed," and, later in the evening, meet them on their return, and either cheer them with affectionate heartiness or condole with them and solace them with as much beer as their principles (that is, their trainer) will allow them to accommodate.

They are better known than the local members of Parliament. Their photographs are in several shops, individually or grouped. The newspapers give woodcuts of them and brief appreciative biographical sketches. Even in their workaday dress they cannot move in their native streets without receiving ovations enough to turn the head of a Prime Minister. But their honest heads are not easily turned. They go their way and survive their banquets of hebdomadal applause and flattery with a stolidity that argues them well knit mentally and of excellently tough digestions. * * * *

The most singular of the club secretary's duties is the quest for "new blood" that he has to make periodically into the far north. A team is like the human body itself—ever changing and shifting its parts. The waste must be neutralized as much as possible, or else the team suffers. And so the club secretary makes expensive journeys to Scotland to "smell out" promising players from the village greens and smaller football teams of the "land o' cakes," which is famous for endowing its sons with stout calves to their legs. A genius in football is of course nearly as rare as a unique orchid.

There are plenty of Timons abroad who regard the existing football mania among the people as a very bad symptom. "It's ruining the country. The young men talk of nothing else. Their intellect all goes into football. They can't do their work properly for thinking of it. Never saw such a state of affairs in my life. The lower middle and working classes may be divided into two sets: Fabians and Footballers, and, 'pon my word, it's difficult to say which is the greater nuisance to the other members of society." These words from one antipathetic to excitement in any form may not carry much force, but they are typical.

At present, however, the tide is with the game; every September proves it. Our mob politicians have a very fine catchword in the phrase: "A free breakfast table and football gratis," if they like to use it in our provincial manufacturing towns. The Government audacious enough to promise serious consideration to such a programme would meet with an astonishing amount of support.

A Terrible Journey.

Blondin, the renowned rope-walker, usually carries a man upon his back when walking the tight-rope. Formerly he was wont to bargain with some one to accompany him on this dangerous journey. On the occasion of a performance in Chicago a man offered his services gratis. Blondin accepted them and ascended the rope with his living burden. When the pair had reached the middle of the rope the man began to laugh heartily.

"What is it that amuses you?" the rope dancer asked, with astonishment.

"Oh, a comic idea has just struck me. I was thinking what sort of a face you would pull if, during the next half minute, both of us were to fall down upon the audience."

"But we shall not fall." replied Blondin, reassuringly.

"But I have determined upon this occasion to take my life."

At the same moment the man began to wriggle about, so that the rope-dancer nearly lost his balance. He, however, soon composed himself, dropped his balancing-pole and gripped the man so firmly with his hands that the latter was unable to move. Then continuing his walk, although in a state of great trepidation, he arrived safely at the end of the rope, and allowing his living burden to slide from his shoulders, he administered a box on both ears with such force that the would-be suicide fell down unconscious. Since that terrible journey Blondin has carried only one man, his true and faithful servant, on every occasion.

A religious phonetic reporter in London thought to try his hand on a hymn as sung by the choir. He got this:

Waw kaw swaw daw aw raw,
Thaw saw thaw law aw raw!
Waw kaw taw thaw raw vaw vaw braw,
Aw thaw raw jaw saw aw!

On referring to the hymn book he discovered that the words supposed to be sung were—

Welcome sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise!
Welcome to this revising breast,
And these rejoicing eyes!

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Merer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Poa, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Bureh, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; K. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J. S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Bialock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell. d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

Summary.

Democrats,	44
In Doubt,	3
People's Party,	2
Republicans,	1
Total,	50

House.

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden— ——— r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell— ——— r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee— ——— d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie— ——— r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson— ——, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford—W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon—J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison— ——— r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell— ——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash— ——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico— ——, d.
Pasquotank— ——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person— ——, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn. d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d, and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes— ——— p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania— ———, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance— ———, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren— ———, r.
Washington,—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

Summary.

Democrats,	93
Republicans,	11
People's party,	12
In doubt,	4

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1886.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from **Menstrual Irregularity**, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of **Bradfield's Female Regulator**. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

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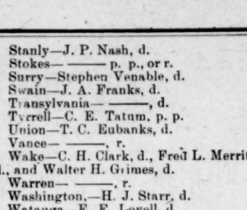
BUY THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME



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BOYS' and GIRLS' Bicycles, Safety, Brake, Mud Guards, $12.50 to $60. DUPLEX PNEUMATIC Safety, List $150....Net $60.00. L. C. Smith Hammerless Gun, 12 ga., 9 lbs., List $65; Net 30.00. IDEAL SINGLE GUN, 12 ga., 7½ lbs.....Net 10.00. REMINGTON Repeaters, 12 ga., 8 lbs., List $50; Net 23.00

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11—10—92 4t

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10—6, 92—tf

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Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

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Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892—tf

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Artistic Merchant Tailor,

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from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE, Fayetteville, N. C.

1—7, 92—tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659,139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y* 15, 1892.

9—29, 92—tf

B. R. HUSKE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 27th, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 12, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:40 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	3:25 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

	NORTH BOUND. No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No 18, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	11:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	12:20 p. m.	6:15 "
Arrive Madison,	1:10 "	7:05 "

	SOUTH BOUND. No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 17, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	1:50 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	3:08 "	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:25 "	10:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove wit the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Oct. 8, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon,	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro,	*2 18 P. M	
Leave Tarboro,	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson,	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson,	*2 30 "	
Arrive Selma,	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville,	5 20 "	
Leave Goldsboro,	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw,	4 14 "	
Leave Magnolia,	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington,	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Dated May 31, 1892.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia,	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw,		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville,		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma,		11 25 "
Arrive Wilson,		12 20 P. M.
Leave Wilson,	3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro,	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro,		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon,	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11.45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:10 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M 9:30 A M. Arrive Tarboro 1:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Mid-land N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:6 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 2:40 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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BEAUTIFUL NEW HOLIDAY GOODS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THIS NICE WOVEN WIRE SUPPORTED MATTRESS TO FIT ANY BED

Only $3.00.

Only $3.00

Ladies make your own couches—full directions given by applying to the undersigned. An attractive Antique Brass Towel Rack only 15c.; a thirteen pin Hat Rack only 25c., or a nice Oak 16th century finish Hall Tree with German Mirror only $6.00; just think, a nice Wardrobe for $7.00—how cheap. Everything in stock at panic prices. Call early.

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OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

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AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

6—23, 92—tf

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Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

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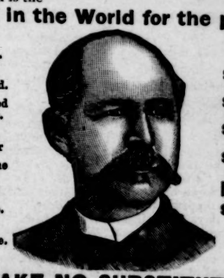
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.



For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

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Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

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WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

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"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

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HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

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ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

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The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

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